

Intimations.



SODA WATER MACHINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PUMPS, ENGINES, BOILERS, BOTTLING MACHINES, MASKS, GLOVES, WIRING TOOLS, BRUSHES, RINSING MACHINES, &c. &c.



HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Falkey that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undoubted effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, lard, butter, and horse-fat poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pease, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, IRON, BRASS, AND BUFF BOARD. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 1D., 1½D. AND 4½D. EACH.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH THESE BOARDS.

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NON-UMBRICAL. FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE, GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & IN BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, CHALK, BLACK LEAD, CASSIA, &c. &c. WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The latest Overland Paper in China.) PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$1.50).

Orders should be sent to G. B. MURRAY, BAKER, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail steamer.

Terms of advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & CO., FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON. Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,

17, St. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUIT, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Maces, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also

CHANDELLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or

Candles, Gas, &c., &c.

CHINA AND STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam

Gauges, Vials, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOOSES,

LAMPS, and all MESS and

HOTEL requisites.

All orders must be accompanied by a

remittance of London reference and

addressed to the Offices,

17, St. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUIT,

LONDON.

PELLATT & CO., Glass Manufacturers.

16/78 1w 52t 16/79

Agents—A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong.

1w 52t 30m/79

30m/78 1w 52t 30m/79

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO CANTON.

The Steamer "KIU-KIANG" will make a Trip to CANTON and Back TO-MORROW, Sunday, Starting at 7 a.m. from HONGKONG, and 5.30 p.m. from CANTON. Fare \$3 for the round Trip.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 13, 1878. ap14

TO BE LET.

From 1st May.

SHOP and DWELLING ROOMS, at present occupied by MESSRS THOMPSON & HIND.

Apply to J. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, April 13, 1878. ap27

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crews of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.

NORTH STAR, American ship, Captain J. U. THOMSON.—Order.

ARGYLL, British steamer, Captain D. Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ANTIQUE, American barque, Capt. W. B. Seymour.—Chinese.

LADAGO, American ship, Captain C. H. Pierce.—Captain.

DAGO, British steamer, Capt. Haddock.—Meyer & Co.

FLORENCE NURTHINGALE, British barque, Captain A. McIntyre.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

PARADE, British steamer, Capt. Sergeant.—Meloher & Co.

DEVANA, British barque, Capt. William May.—Meloher & Co.

LADY PERTH, British barque, Capt. E. Owen.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 13. PRIM, British steamer, 1873, Bulwer, Liverpool Feb. 16, via ports of call, and Singapore April 5, General-BURSSFIELD & SWARF.

April 13. ALEXA, German steamer, 1173, A. Müller, Saigon April 8, Rice.—W.M. PUSTAV & Co.

April 13. TAIWAN, British steamer, 408, M. Young, Foochow April 18, Amoy 11, and Swatow 12, General—DOUGLAS LARIAK & Co.

April 13. Cresswell, British barque, 464, White, Bangkok March 16, Salt and Wood.—CHINSESS.

April 13. HOCH BALAUH, German barque, 240, Rute, Quinhon April 8, Salt.—CARLOWIE & Co.

April 13. TAUNTON, British ship, 687, Armstrong, Saigon, Salt.—SIMONSEN & Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 13. Sunda, for Shanghai.

18. Kalao, for Batavia.

18. Karo, for Shanghai.

18. Norma, for Swatow.

18. Gaudi, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

18. Moray, for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

18. Arratoon Apoor, for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

18. Dago, for Nitagua.

18. Maria Ravano, for Manila.

18. H.M.S. Curlew, for Singapore.

Cleared.

Marie Louise, for Quinhon.

Leonie, to Manting.

Cordovan, for Keeling.

Adolph, for Yap (Caroline Islands).

B. F. Watson, for San Francisco.

Yesso, for Coast Ports.

Argyll, for Saigon.

Arrived.

Per PRIM, from Singapore, &c., Mr. Holt, Sergeant S. Kiley, wife and child, and 350 Chinese.

Per TAUNTON, from Coast Ports, Messrs Dins, Craig, Lent, and 32 Chinese.

Per ALEXA, from Saigon, 45 Chinese.

Departed.

Per Gaudi, for Yokohama, Don Jose B. Roxas, Don Isidoro Fernandez, Dr. Burke, Capt. H. H. Ellis and daughter, Mr. W. H. Morris, wife, 2 children and 3 servants, Miss H. Center, Mr. G. W. Stanton, 4 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 2 Manila men; for San Francisco, 558 Chinese; for New York, Miss L. R. Jerman, Miss Alice Baldwin, Miss Agnes Baldwin, and Teong He Lee; for Liverpool, Mr. E. McLean, and Capt. J. C. Abbott.

Per Moray, for Singapore, &c., Mrs. Holmes, and 300 Chinese.

Per Arratoon Apoor, for Singapore, &c., Messrs C. E. Thomson, A. E. Salter, M. A. Simondin, 18 deck and 300 Chinese.

Per Norma, for Swatow, 90 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per Argyll, for Saigon, Mr. Scott, and 40 Chinese.

Per Adolph, for Yap, 1 European.

Per B. F. Watson, for San Francisco, 2 Europeans, and 20 Chinese.

Per Yesso, for Coast Ports, 6 Europeans, and 250 Chinese.

Shipping.

Fine weather and light winds throughout the passage.

The German steamer "Ditton" reports:

Fresh N.E. monsoon from Cape St. James to Cape Varela; thence light S.E. winds and fine weather, the night before arrival.

Heavy squalls with thunder and lightning.

On the 5th instant passed a steamer flying W. F. H. K.

The British barque "Cresswell" reports:

Light S.E. winds and fine weather to port.

The British steamer "Tilman" reports:

From Foochow to Amoy, first part had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather.

Later part foggy. From Amoy to Swatow moderate N.E. winds, with occasional showers of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning.

Swatow to Hongkong first part variable winds and squalls, latter part

fine. When leaving Foochow passed S. S. Douglas bound in. In Amoy—S. S. Caribrook, Pearl, and Chefoo, all left on the 11th inst. In Swatow—S. S. Caldera, Swatow, Foochow, Pearl, Tientsin, Argentina, Zanzibar, Anchises, and Sea Gull.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON. Per Parsee, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet "Péche" will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 7th Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 18th Inst.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

Hongkong, April 4, 1878. ap18

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet "Kashga" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 19th Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 20th Inst.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra to Postage till

11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, April 11, 1878. ap20

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet "Bower" will be despatched from Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after

11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30 a.m.

Supplementary mail received on board with late fee of 18 cents till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, April 8, 1878. ap24

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

MILITARY SERVICE.—Rev. J. Henderson, Acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minster, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.

Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Dr. Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 8 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDING HOUSE.—Services in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Founding House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Fests leaves for Coast Ports.

7 a.m.—Kiu-Kiang leaves for Canton.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 18.—

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Naval Yard.

8 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Sale of Stock of Goods, Pictures, &c., at Messrs Thompson & Hind's Store, Queen's Road.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

SATURDAY, April 20.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

6 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SUNDAY, April 21.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

6 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, April 22.—

Noon.—Evening leaves for Singapore, &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Established A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDIC

Portfolio.

THE WRECK OF THE
GROSVENOR.

SPRING.

A whisper along the hills,
A stir in the watering-ground,
The touch of a tender hand—
A hand in the dark that thrills—
The heart to a great rebound.
O, the soul of the Spring has gone into the
land,
The soul of the Spring, and the joy of
the Spring,
And a glory of light and love!

A whisper along the hills,
The music of life again,
A sweet intangible good
That enters and warms and fills
The Winter of heart and brain.
O, the soul of the Spring has gone into my
blood.
The soul of the Spring, and the song of
the Spring,
And the splendour of light and love!

—Margaret Eleonora Tupper.

WILD OATS.

Some scatter their wild oats wildly
In the face of the blinding sun,
Whilst others in secret mildly
Dibble them one by one.

One disappears in the whirlwind
Of his reckless passion's strife,
Whilst another will some sweet girl find
Who settles him down for life.

And some of the very wildest
Are the first to settle down,
Whilst some of the very mildest
Grow the bugbears of the town.

The results of any sowing
We may speculate on indeed;
But with wild oats there's no knowing
What you're going to reap from the seed.

So don't despair of young fellows,
However wild they may be,
For there's many a crab that mallows
And does credit to the tree.

A RHYME FROM ROME.

The Pope's name? *Ecco!*
Don't call him "Pockey,"
If rule you reck, he
Must not be "Pockey,"
Who'd get in a mess, he
May style him "Pissar."
He'll not be "tetchy,"
If you say *Fux*.

—Punch.

FORWARD!

Forward! There is no strongest can withstand,
Nor most rebellious heart can disobey,
Nor quit the unceasing march of night and day,
The omnipotent, unalterable command.
And ever in the front o'er all the land,
Death, a dim mist, is drawn to hide the way.
That only breaks just as we touch the grey;
Nor any shows what moment it shall stand,
And his next footsteps enter it.
And dread Are now the shapes that through the thick mass fleet,
Mending war, while day and day reprises;
E'en now, while bluer skies break overhead,
And greener grasses underneath the feet;
And the first primrose laughs among the leaves.
—Spectator.

Liza.—We are told on the best authority that all men are liars, and it would seem indeed, as if lies are a staple commodity in every branch of social and political life. On the multiplication of lies depends a large amount of litigation in the country, and the corresponding importance of the legal profession. On lies depend most of the diplomatic schemes of European Powers, and from lies have arisen many bloody wars. It may be instructive to give a slight sketch of the various kinds of the more conventional lies which obtain among men. It is convenient to divide lies into the necessary, politic, imaginary, diplomatic, unconscious, and legal. Necessary lies are principally social lies, such as the formula, "not at home" or "I'm glad to see you," "I'm sorry, I have a previous engagement," "I never sing," the last of which may be termed the musical or *Æolian* lie, and so on; and, of course, they can be either well-bred or ill-bred lies, or, to use a botanical expression, either garden or hothouse lies. The lie politic may be divided into the specially political or judicially politic lie. The special being a fact false in itself, uttered for a particular purpose; while the judicious, being a generally comprehensive lie, told in view of future events which might be determined by the effect of the lie working in the meanwhile. The imaginary lie is manifold, and is innocent, fanciful, exaggerated, and anecdotic, according to circumstances. The innocent is that class which pertains unto very small children, and is as harmless as it is innocent. The fanciful is a mere conceit of the brain—humorous, harmless, and soon forgotten—told by a man of himself, where-as it never occurred in real life at all. The exaggerated is somewhat similar, but more harmful, tending to bring a man into excessive ridicule, and thereby injuring his fame. Lastly, the lie anecdotic, which is the property of society at large, and which lasts under various forms from generation to generation. The diplomatic lie, perhaps, ranks highest of all lies, as it has to be manipulated with extreme caution and delicacy, dealing as it does, with tremendous issues, and the principal are the English and the Turkish lie, the former being of a somewhat stouter substance, and very hard of digestion. Of the Turkish lie the Cretan is, of course, a sub-section, but it is unnecessary to treat of it here. The unconscionable is in reality the prerogative of almost all people, as when a man, having two children in the measles, assures an inquiring friend that all are well at home. The legal or statute lie contains so many clauses that it would be impossible to follow them into detail. It is a sufficient fact in favour of this that a whole profession is engaged in the manufacture and detection of the subject in hand. Nor shall we attempt to enter into the vast subject of the printed or newspaper lie. To discuss hard names, surnames, and their systems, too, is unnecessary, as we have probably said sufficient here to show the amount of faith that is required to believe the maxim, *Magna est veritas, si pessima*.—*Scoundrels' News Letter*.

around and stay sang to the sudden, mighty strain; the vessel staggered, and reeled—stopped as heavy swell rolled under her, and, threw her all silent; against the hurricane, which screamed and howled through the rigging, and then fled; forwards under the yards, which had squared themselves as the starboard traces were unshipped.

"The sea now began to rise, and it was strange to watch it. First it boiled in short, sharp, which the wind snatched and blew flat. But other waves rose too solid for the wind to level." It is no easy task to clew up and furl the topsails in such a sea; as this, and our author's description will be "understood" by all who have undertaken that dangerous work.

"To begin with, it is an immense job to clew up, for the wind stands like something solid in your mouth and up your nostrils, and makes the expelling of your breath a task fiercer for a one-horse engine than a pair of human lungs. Then you have two remorseless forces at work, in the shape of the wind and the sail, doing their utmost to hurl you from the yard." For nights and days this contest with the elements continued, and in the end the staunch little ship was victorious. But others had not been equally fortunate, and while the sea was yet rolling heavily, a wreck was desorbed on the weather-bow.

Some poor unfortunate were on the hull signalling for help; but although this was pointed out to the captain, he refused to allow any attempt at a rescue. This cold-blooded decision was, however, utterly ignored by the second mate and the crew, who lowered the starboard quarter-boat and put off from the ship.

"We got away from the ship's side cleverly, and in a short time were rowing fast for the wreck." The anchored vessel gloomed like phantoms; the sea unrolled its dark, unbreathing surface into the visionary distances; nothing sounded from the shore but the murmur of the summer surf upon the shingle. One might have said the spirit of life had departed from the earth; that nothing lived but the stars which looked down a scene as impalpable and elusive as a dream. At last uprose the moon. She made her coming, apparently by paling the stars in the southern sky, then by projecting a white mist of light over the horizon. Anon her upper limb, red as fire, jettisoned upwards, and the full-orb vast and fearful as the setting sun, sailed out of the sea, most slowly and solemnly, lifting with her a black mist that baited her like a circle of smoke: this vanished, and by degrees, perceptible to the eye, her colour changed; the red cradled into pearl, her disc grew smaller, and soon she was well above the horizon, shining with a most clear and silvery splendour, and making the sea beneath her lustrous with mild light. But not a breath of air followed her coming. The ship in the Downs caught the new light, and their yards showed like streaks of pearl against the night. The red lights of the Goodwin Sands dwindled, before the pure, far-reaching radiance into more glowing sparks of fire. The heavens were cloudless, and the sea a wonderful calm.

At last a breeze springs up, and the captain, anxious to really commence the voyage, makes all haste to take advantage of it. He finds, however, that the men refuse to work. Being a man of prompt action, he at once goes ashore, telegraphs for a new crew, and brings them on board before breakfast next morning. These new men are not long discovering the rotten condition of their food, but they are promised a change when they reach the Madeiras. The captain, furious at the twenty-four hours' delay, forces the vessel on at its utmost speed. A heavy sea rises as they are leaving the Channel, and in the midst of it all, when the wind was bellowing in the sails overhead, and the waves were crashing against the vessel's bows, a sail was announced "right ahead." It was a black night, and before the real position of the doomed craft could be told, she was run down. In a second said the author, he had bounded to the weather bow side of the poop, and looked over, and what he saw sliding rapidly past was a mast and a dark-coloured sail, which in the daylight would probably have been red, stretched flat upon the wilderness of foam which the ship was sweeping off its sides. Upon this ghostly white ground the sail and the mast were for a moment distinctly outlined, and then were swallowed up in the seething water. And "all overhead the sails of the ship began to thunder, and the rigging quivered and jerked as though it might snap." Without a single effort to save the drowning seamen, the vessel rushed on, and the crew became convinced that their captain was utterly devoid of human kindness. After this the ship encountered a series of rough seas which required all the skill of captain and mate to keep her from wreck. The narration of these episodes in the hands of an ordinary writer would have been tedious in the extreme, but our author knows his subject so well, and can tell it so clearly, that we have little hesitation in saying that, in an artistic sense, this is the best part of the work. Picture after picture is brought before us, original in idea, fine in colouring, and moving as a canvas by Stanfield. Of course through these heavy seas the sailors had to work desperately, and the rigging quivered and jerked as though it had snap. We pushed on, and the succeeding swell threw up our boat; the deck, though all astir, was on a level with my feet. I sprang with all my strength, and got well upon the deck, but fell heavily as I reached it. However, I was up again in a moment, and ran forward out of the wash of the water.

Here was a heap of gear, staysails and jib-hallards and other ropes, some all swarming overboard. I hauled in one of these ends, but found I could not clear the reef; but looking round, I perceived a couple of coils of line, spare stern-tail tackle or jib-hallards I took them to be, lying close against the foot of the bowsprit. I immediately seized the end of one of these coils and flung it into the boat, telling them to drop clear of the wreck astern; and when they had backed as far as the length of line permitted, I bent on the end of the other coil and paid that out until the boat was some fathoms astern. I then made my end fast, and hung out to one of the men to get on board by the starboard missen-chains and to bring the end of the line with him. After waiting a few minutes, the boat being hidden, I saw the fellow come scrambling over the side with a red face, his clothes were good. His hair was black, and his features well-shaped, though his face had a half-convinced expression, as if something frightful had appeared to him, and he had died of the sight of it.

"They'll pick him up?" I exclaimed. "Stop a second" and I entered the house and stopped over the figure of the man on the deck. I was not familiar with death, and yet I knew it was here. I cannot describe the signs it has; but such as they were they told me the truth. I noticed a ring upon his finger, and that his clothes were good. His hair was black, and his features well-shaped, though his face had a half-convinced expression, as if something frightful had appeared to him, and he had died of the sight of it.

"This wreck must be his coffin," I said. "It's a corpse. We can do no more."

We scrambled for the last time along the life-lines and got into the fore-chains; but to our consternation saw the boat rowing away from the wreck. However, the fit of rage and terror that possessed me lasted but a moment or two; for I now saw they were giving chase to the madman who was swimming steadily away. Two of the men rowed, and the third hung over the bows, ready to grasp the miserable wretch. The Grosvenor stood steady, about a mile off, and her midshipmen backed; and just as the fellow over the boat's bows caught hold of the swimmer's hair, this officer was just upon her board and clapped these words:

"Bring him along. I shouted. "They'll be without us if we don't hear a hand."

They nearly capsized the boat as they dragged the lunatic, screaming like a drowned rat out of the water; and one of the sailors tumbled him over on his back, and knelt upon him, whilst he took some turns with the boat's painter round his body, arms, and legs. The boat then came alongside, and, watching our opportunity, we jumped into her and shoved on.

"I cannot get you through that window," I exclaimed. "Hush yourself, and open that door, and I will save you."

She now seemed to comprehend, and drew in her hand. By this time the man out of the boat had succeeded in sliding along the rope to where I stood, though the poor devil was nearly drowned on the road; for when about half-way the hull took in a lump of a swell which swept him right of his legs, and he was swung hard a-stern, holding on for his life. However, he recovered himself smartly when the water was gone, and came along wonderful over flat, snorting and cursing in wonderful style.

Meanwhile, though I kept firm hold of the life-line, I took care to stand where the inroads of water were not heavy, waiting impatiently for the door to open.

"That will do," I shouted. "Now, then, my lad, catch hold of me with one hand, and the line with the other."

The fellow took a firm grip of my monkey-jacket, and I made for the door. The water washed up to my knees, but I soon inserted my fingers in the crevices of the door and thrust it open.

At this moment a horrible scene took place. The old man, tottering on the arms of two seamen, was being led into the cabin, followed by the girl, who walked unaided. The madman, in the grasp of the big sailor Johnson, stood near the gangway, and as I scrambled on deck one of the men was holding a pannikin full of water to his face. The poor wretch was shrinking away from it, with his eyes half out of their sockets; but audibly tearing his arm with a violent effort from the rope that bound him, he seized the pannikin and bit clean through the tin; after which, throwing back his head, he swallowed the whole draught, dashed the pannikin down, his face turned black, and he fell dead on the deck.

The big sailor sprang aside with an oath forced from him by his terror, and from every looker-on there broke a groan.

But she shrank back, pressing against the door with her hand to prevent me from pulling her, crying in a husky voice, and looking at the old man with the white hair.

"My father first!—My father first!"

"You shall all be saved, but you must obey me. Quickly now!" I exclaimed passionately, for a heavy sea at that moment flooded the ship, and a rush of water swamped the house through the open door, and washed the corpse of the deck up into a corner.

Grasping her firmly, I lifted her off her feet, and went staggering to the life-ropes, alighting her light body over my shoulder as I went. Assisted by my man, I gained the bow of the wreck, and, hauling the boat, ordered it alongside.

"One of you," cried I, "stand ready to receive this lady when I give the signal."

I then told the man who was with me to jump into the fore-chains, which he instantly did. The wreck lurched heavily to port.

"Stand by, my lad!" I shouted. Over she came again, with the water swooshing along the main-deck. The boat rose high, and the fore-chains were submerged; to the height of the man's knees. "Now!" I called, and lifted the girl over. She was seized by the man in the chains and pushed towards the boat; the fellow standing in the bow of the boat caught her, and at the same moment down sank the boat, and the wreck rolled heavily over. But the girl was safe.

"Hurray, my lad!" I sung out. "Up with you—there are others remaining; and I went sprawling along the line to the deck-house, there to encounter another rush of water, which washed as high as my thighs, and fetched much a thump in the stomach, that I thought I must have died of suffocation.

I was glad to find that the old man had got out of his bunk, and was standing at the door.

I seized hold of his thin, cold hand, but shifted my fingers to catch him by the collar, so as to exert more power on him, and hauled him along the deck, telling my companion to lay hold of the seaman and fetch him away smartly. We managed to escape the water, for the poor old gentleman fastened himself very nimbly, and I helped him over the fore-chains, and when the boat rose, tumbled him into her without ceremony. I saw the daughter leap towards him and clasp him in her arms, but I was soon again scrambling on to the deck, having heard cries from my man, accompanied with several loud curse, mingled with dread.

"It can't be helped," I answered. "We must get him out."

He saw me pushing along the life-line, plucked up heart, and went with myself through a seething sea to the door. I caught a glimpse of a white face glaring at me from the interior. In a second a figure shot out, fed with incredible speed towards the bow, and leaped into the sea just where our boat lay.

"They'll pick him up!" I exclaimed. "Stop a second" and I entered the house and stopped over the figure of the man on the deck. I was not familiar with death, and yet I knew it was here. I cannot describe the signs it has; but such as they were they told me the truth.

"The勇敢, which is spoken of as a retreat for the Sultan in the event of the Russians entering Constantinople, is a city that has seen better days. Formerly the residence of the kings of Bithynia, it fell into the hands of the Turks in 1356, and became the capital of the empire, which position it held until the taking of Constantinople by Mohammed II. in 1453. A more pleasant refuge for a monarch in distress can hardly be conceived. Situated at the foot of Mount Olympus, in Asia Minor, it is fed by a beautiful plain covered for many miles with plantations of mulberry trees. Its streets are remarkable for their cleanliness, and its bazaars plentifully supplied with European goods, afford unusual facilities for shopping, besides imparting an air of viveliness to the place that redeems it from the charge of dullness, too often brought with some justice against the cities in Asia Minor. Every rose, however, has its thorn, and Brousse is no exception to this rule. It is subject to frequent earthquakes, and those who live in it must expect, like those who are in the habit of travelling much by railway, to be occasionally severely shaken. Apart from this slight inconvenience, Brousse, although of course not to be compared with Constantinople for beauty and splendour, is by no means a bad substitute for that capital on an emergency, and from its association alone cannot be regarded otherwise than with a feeling of profound veneration by the Turk.

At a meeting of House of Representatives, at Washington, on the 4th February, Mr. Singleton (dem.), of Miss., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Censal and Diplomatic Appropriations Bill. It was made a special order for the 12th of February, and appropriated \$1,034,038, as against \$1,132,974, apportioned last year. It reduces the salaries of the Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, from \$17,500 to \$15,000; of those to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China, from \$12,000 to \$10,000; of those at Liberia from \$6,000 to \$5,500; drops the offices of Charge d'Affaires at Denmark, Greece, and Switzerland, and of Secretary of Legation at Brazil, appropriated \$50,000 for the contingent expenses of foreign interviews and of missions abroad; reduces the salary of the Consul-General at Cairo, from \$4,000 to \$3,000; of those at London, Paris, Havre, and Rio Janeiro from \$6,000 to \$5,000; of the Consul-General at Malacca, from \$6,500 to \$4,000; of the Consul-General at Berlin from \$4,000 to \$3,000; and of the Consul-General at Vienna, Bradford, Rome, and Constantinople from \$4,000 to \$3,000.

them unperceived, or, if perceived, let it should leave them to their fate, as the small Russian sloop had left them but a few days ago! But this is an English ship, it sees them, and it rescues, and the days of their danger are over." *Mirror.*

Miscellaneous.

A PAROCHIAL OFFER.—The Standard understands that an offer has been received at the Admiralty from Mr. John Burns, of the Cunard Company, to place, at the disposal of the Department, free of cost, one of the finest vessels of the Line, in order to test the capabilities of these vessels for carrying a sufficient armament for self-defence, or for acting as convoy to merchant vessels. It is confidently believed that twelve 64-pounder guns could be mounted in the vessels of this class.

UP-STARTISM seems to be a costly amusement in these regions. A comical illustration of the price paid for this indulgence of vanity has reached us from the distant neighbourhood of Colac. A "large" little proprietor sold some fallow to a tradesman who sent a cheque in return. A day or two afterwards the tradesman was astonished by the receipt of a letter enclosing his cheque. The letter directed his attention to the fact that the body of the cheque was filled in "Pay Mr. —," and requested him to send another filled up "Pay Esquire." During the interval which elapsed between sending the cheque and receiving it back again, business had not gone well with the tradesman, and he found it necessary to call his creditors together. Accordingly the cheque did not go back, the self-important landed proprietor receiving instead a circular announcement in money. Half-a-crown is reported to be the dividend.

ROWLAND HILL'S SAYING.—The late Rowland Hill was notorious for his purple witticism. On a wet day, when a number of persons took shelter in his chapel during a heavy shower, while he was in the pulpit, he said, "Many people are greatly blinded for making their religion a cloak, but I do not think those are much better who make it an umbrella." When he was told he did not preach to the elect, upon an early opportunity in the pulpit, he said, "I don't know them, or I would preach to them. Have the goodness to mark them with a bit of chalk, and then I'll talk to them." "I don't like those mighty fine preachers," he said, "who so beautifully round off all their sentences that they are sure to roll off the sinners' consciences." "Never mind breaking grammar," he said to his companion, Theophilus Jones, "if the Lord enables you to break the poor sinner's heart!" *New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE DEFENCES OF THE BOSPHORUS.—The Bosphorus is a natural channel about seventeen miles in length, and at its narrowest point about 600 yards across. Its general breadth varies from 700 to 1,000 yards, but opposite the Samiye Gate at Constantinople it attains a breadth of 1,640 yards. The strait is divided into seven reaches, the promontories on one side having corresponding indentations on the other. The navigation is somewhat difficult, as the current takes a different direction in each of the seven reaches. Both shores are studded with forts and batteries, especially where the channel becomes narrow. Some of these, as Fort Karbiske, mount as many as 60 guns. The principal defences of the Bosphorus are the Kavaks, at about two-thirds of the distance from Constantinople to the Black Sea. Here the channel is very narrow, and is defended on the Asiatic side by 107, and on the European side by 60 guns, most of which are sheltered by stone forts.

Brousse, which is spoken of as a retreat for the Sultan in the event of the Russians entering Constantinople, is a city that has seen better days. Formerly the residence of the kings of Bithynia, it fell into the hands of the Turks in 1356, and became the capital of the empire, which position it held until the taking of Constantinople by Mohammed II. in 1453. A more pleasant refuge for a monarch in

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4611. 號三十月四八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

日一十月三年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON:—E. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORGE, Ludgate Circus, B. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 2, Old Jewry, P. C. SAVILLE, BRAGG & CO., 100 & 102, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE BOENT, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS GENERALLY:—BRAN & BLAKE, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore, C. HEINSEIN & CO., Macao.

CHINA:—MAZZI, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & CO., SHANGHAI, CAMPFIELD & CO., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., HODSON, HEDD & CO., SHANGHAI, LAM, CRAWFORD & CO., AND KELLY & WALKER, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.

ADAM LIND, Esq.

H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq.

WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

HON. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent per annum.
6 " 4 per cent "
12 " 5 per cent "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

For Sale.

THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

SUPERIOR WHITE CRYSTALS Manufactured by the ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY, can now be had in Tins of 10 or 14 lbs, or in larger quantities to suit purchasers, on application to MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

H. KIER,

General Agent.

Hongkong, March 30, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES.

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs Loaves.)

Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.

CUBE SUGAR (Ly's Patent), shortly CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/16".

FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/16".

MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/16".

FINE YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/16".

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 3 1/2".

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and

MOLASSES.

SPRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUM, 45°, 50°, 60°, and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants.)

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit

Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to

THE MANAGER,

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,

East Point,

Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

EX M. M. S. "AVA," AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in NOYEAU.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in BRANDY.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASSORTED PATES.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S LONG ASPARAGUS.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.

FENARD & FILS' FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

CIGARETTES, COMPAGNIE LAFERME RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.

BARCELONA NUTS.

PEA NUTS.

ALMONDS in SHELL.

SMYRNA FIGS.

MUSCATEL BLOOM RAISINS, in Cartons.

EPPE'S COCOA.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, in Barrels.

GALETINE and ISINGLAS, in 1 lb. Packets.

WAFFLE IRONS. AMERICAN BROILERS.

VERY FINE "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS.

BILLIARD CUE CEMENT.

BILLIARD CHALK.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

BALOZET and PERKINS' PORTER, in Hogsheads.

HOTH'S Best Quality RUSSIAN ROPE.

HOTH'S ASSORTED TARRED and WHITE LINENS.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS.

MACEWEN, FRIKEL & CO., offer

FOR SALE at COST PRICES, to

Effect a Clearance.

BRASS FLUSH BOLTS

STRONG Best } 36 in. by 1 1/2 in.

ENGLISH MAKE }

10 " 30 " " 1 1/2 "

10 " 24 " " 1/2 "

10 " 18 " " 1/2 "

10 " 18 " " 1/2 "

10 " 12 " " 1/2 "

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Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *PEI HO*, Commandant PASQUALINI, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 18th April, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POURY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap18



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London;

ALSO,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KASHGAR, Captain E. J. BAKER, will
leave this on SATURDAY, the 20th April,
at Noon.

For further particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1878. ap20

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CHINA*
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 20th
Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and
Freight, for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL and
CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 19th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1878. ap20

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

NOW Ready.

No. IV.—Vol. VI.
OF THE

CHINA REVIEW
CONTAINING

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Col-
lections of Literature.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming,
Chinese Official Titles.

Translations of Chinese Schoolbooks.

Geographical Notes on the Provinces of
Kiangsi.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

The Manchu Tarma for 1877 and 1878.

The Mammoth in Chinese Records.

Mohammedan Apostles in China.

The Ki-lin identified with the Giraffe.

Life Saving Association, and other
Beneficent Societies at Wu-hu.

Professor Seal and his Critics.

Amansse Sovereigns.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Shanghai, March 10, 1878. ap20

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MACTAN," FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Steamer are hereby notified that
their Cargo is being landed and stored in
the Godowns of the Undersigned at their
risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 12, 1878. ap19

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POURY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap18

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. THEODOR JOHANNES EN-
GELBRICHT VON PUSTAU has
been authorized to sign our Firm per
procuration.

W. R. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, March 22, 1878. ap23

NOTICE.

M. R. HORATIO GAY JAMES was
admitted a Partner in our Firm on
the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1878. ap1

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day established myself at
this Port as a MERCHANT and COM-
MISSION AGENT, under the Style or
Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who
will henceforward conduct the Agency of
the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.
Hongkong, December 29, 1877. ap1

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on
the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8, 1878. ap18

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
No. 11 (Wah Tse, Yat Po),
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but
Debts prior to that Date will be received
and paid by him.

CHUN YIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap1

NOTICE.

In Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has leased the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr. LEEONG YOON CHAN,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new regime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIN,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap1

NOTICE.

M. R. CHARLES VON BOSE has been
authorized to sign our Firm per
procuration at Canton.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, April 2, 1878. ap1

Intimations.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A FOURTH RETURN of CAPITAL
at the Rate of THREE TALES
PER SHARE will be made to Shareholders
of Record on the 1st April, Payable at the
Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY,
the 8th April.

Warrants will then be delivered by the
Undersigned to Shareholders, or their
lawful representatives, on presentation of
Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th
April inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, March 10, 1878. ap18

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MED-
ICINES AND PARFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Captain Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

For Sale.
AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING
SHIPS,

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,

PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,

LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

ESTATE OF DODD & CO.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th
Instant at Messrs. DODD & Co.'s
Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS
were carried:

1. That the affairs of the said DODD & Co. be liquidated by arrangement,
and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he
is hereby appointed Trustee.

3. That H. ABERDEEN and EDMUND
FREY be, and they are hereby appointed a
Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the
Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the
order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY,
Trustee for the Estate of
DODD & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

W. ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:

Macao—Man Chin Shop.

Canton—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,

Luen Hing Street; Chul Heung Low Hotel,

Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Ian

Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen

Yuen Fung Shop, in front of the

Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen

Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee

Ching, Photograph Shop, Honan; Kweil

Heung Shop, Sin Chong, Honan.

Canton—Sun Chong Hong; Woh Shun

Loong Hong.

Amoy—Chin Cheong Hong, Mock Kok

Street.

Foochow—Mr. Yee Ching Cheong, Foo-

chow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Man-

tin Customs; Mr. Ho Yee Chuen, Man-

tinardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong

Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;

and Moi Sing Sang Kee

POSTAL PATENTS.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half-ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged, as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything* whatever be inserted except *bona fide* Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon), the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Barbuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per 1/2 oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Via San Francisco, or Marseilles. Via Brindisi.

Letters, 22 26
Registration, 12 12
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama:—

Letters, 18 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters, 12* 16 20
Registration, 8 12 12
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 30 46 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 28 34 38
Newspapers, 6 4 6
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10
Registration, 12 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (s.a.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet, 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Local and Town Postage.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Any publication fulfilling the conditions heretofore named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertising matter.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unjoined.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a place or pieces of paper, unjoined; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh Postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Département at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by

French Packet, Sept. 15, Nov. 20.

Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13.

Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24.

1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12.

Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.

Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter.

For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided these closed bags are transparent, so

that the Warrant Officer, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Master Gunner, or Carpenter,

the Officers of the Post Office, readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon, or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of silk, down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or safflower, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted and are, as far as can be ascertained, the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon:—

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon:—

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has to be sent in the course of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor to those who authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty is not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets, though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coins, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteenpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letters do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than that levied by the despatching Office." It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to those letters sent outside the mail. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamp or loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packet.

The Preparation of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory, by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters, &c., may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided these closed bags are transparent, so

that the Warrant Officer, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Master Gunner, or Carpenter,

the public is reminded that in China and Japan, there is no such thing

as Postal Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Faux, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would be paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of 10s. Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

Communication with Bat

